

### CASH STATEMENT

OF THE LOUISIANA TOURISTS.

Proposition to Pay the Bill Elicits an Interesting Discussion in the Senate, Upon Which Mr. Conkling Has a Few Words to Say—Its Defeat.

While the sundry civil bill was under discussion yesterday Senator Conkling asked for a vote on the amendment to reimburse the President for the amount paid for expenses of the Louisiana (MacVeagh) commission of April, 17—\$3,000.

Mr. Beck favored the payment of the bill.

During the course of the debate Mr. Bailey said that one of the members—ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee—was a Democrat. He believed that the amendment was a Democratic measure, and was a patriotic one, and suggested by his desire to bring peace and repose to the country. The President certainly had brought peace and repose to the country, and the amendment was a patriotic one, and suggested by his desire to bring peace and repose to the country. The President certainly had brought peace and repose to the country, and the amendment was a patriotic one, and suggested by his desire to bring peace and repose to the country.

national Bank, being located in the State of New York, he could not but feel the interest, not to say the duty, to be represented by a resident of that State. He was a representative and his constituents; and when he reflected upon the hard and frugal manner that bank had been compelled to conduct its affairs, he contemplated the idea of the State's making a loan to it, he could not but feel that he could not calmly contemplate. It required more fortitude than he possessed to inflict such an injury. If he turned to the idea of allowing the State to make a loan to the bank, he felt that his large compensation a sum like this to defray the expenses of five tourists—called in the amendment "commissioners"—it might make an appeal to the public mind. He felt that he could not, in the thought of these five gentlemen, all of whose names appeared in the sumptuous bill of particulars, which, as originally estimated, amounted to \$100,000, do anything so different from what he thought: when we think of the five gentlemen, whose expenses, unrewarded and unrecognized as they were, we must be stings indeed (particularly

tion to consent to such cruelty. The distinguished citizens of Tennessee and one other were not like the majority of the citizens of the other States who were asked to contribute to the rewards which were offered and waited upon them. They were not like the many other persons of whom so much had been heard—useful, handy, and active as they were—services rendered about this complicated matter to the legion to whom he referred, and who, as the honorable Senator from Kentucky has stated, were referred to the Senate, were enjoying a grand old annual salaries paid to them in official places, and the rewards for the pecuniar services they rendered.

He said to all the citizens upon whom these rewards were offered, "I might as well be as an agent appeal to sympathy, and yet he would not care to discuss it without vexing the ear of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, who did not wish to listen to a political discussion. If the Government was added to, he would turn them out of his duty and into civil citizenship."

needed to solve the question of the propriety of making an appropriation which, in his belief, could be worse than unlawful. After referring to the repeated refusal of the House to make this appropriation, he said that if the Senator (Mr. Brock) had been present, he would have voted against the bill, on account of the failure of the bill, he ought not to have come in with a provision that had been repeatedly discussed in the Senate, which had never succeeded in winning the necessary majority in the House, and in having been over and over again rejected by the House, it did involve political discussion. It involved a question where gentlemen requested to go, as commissioners, but as tourists, upon an excursion not tolerated by the Constitution or any of its amendments. He said that he would not incur the expense of them or upon the allegation that the President had paid the money out of his

Mr. Beck, to avoid further debate and save time, moved to lay the committee's amendment on the table, but withdrew the motion to let Mr. Thurman speak. Mr. Beck, understanding that that gentleman would renew it, said:

Mr. Thurman said he would renew the motion, cause he wanted to adjourn the fight over to tomorrow. I am not going to let him do that. I am from New York (Mr. Conkling) to meet face to face his (Mr. Thurman's) successor, a member of President Hayes' Cabinet, under which, according to him, the country has been in a great crisis was persecuted, and to discuss the present situation with Mr. Sherman. He wanted his friend meet also the new Attorney-General, who was one of the commissioners [alluding to the Reconstruction Commission] and he wanted to have met persuasive eloquence in getting away a Packard Leagueite, who, by the way, were popped up in a house and had not a particle of brains. He wanted to meet the man who was worthier of his steel. There was nobody here to go to fight with him at the Senate from

run at the first fire. [Laughter in the galleries.]

(Mr. Thurman) did not feel called upon to demand this administration, or its modes, or the way in which it was conducted, or the people would do it, and he (Mr. Thurman) would wait until the men who had inaugurated and executed this wrong were able to be heard in their own defense.

The motion to table the amendment was then put to a vote, and the yeas and nays were not one seeming voice, to the disappointment of the galleries, which had rapidly filled to repetition in expectation of a further oratorial display.

**A Warm Reception.**

Yesterday morning T. N. Vail, esq., formerly superintendent of the Railway Mail service, arrived in the city from New York city, where he at present resides, accompanied by his wife and two children. The members of the department Mr. Vail met with such a reception as granted to but few men in private life. The yeas gathered around their old chief en masse, and

while they greeted him with a warmth that showed in a vivid manner that Mr. Vail's old bloodmate still cherishes a whole-hearted respect for him. The women here in novice-chilled air esteem for him.

**TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.**

Mr. PARNELL visited Mr. Rochefort in Paris Tuesday.

In the House of Lords yesterday the protection bill formally received the royal sanction.

In the House of Lords Tuesday night the protection bill was read the third time without discussion.

The British government has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderer Lieutenant Popp.

The town meetings in Columbia County,

**SENATORS, DILLON AND PARRELLE** intend to reply in the House of Commons to-night to Sir William Harcourt's attacks upon them in the House of Lords.

**THE GREENBACKERS** of the Seventh Michigan congressional district yesterday nominated W. Ellitbort to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Graham.

**IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS** yesterday the second reading of the arms bill was postponed till to-day. The debate has been continued by Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, one of the oldest citizens of Cincinnati, but evidently last evening, in consequence of the illness of the speaker, he closed in 1821 to Lafayette when he visited this country.

**MEMBERS** of the Whittaker committee went into executive session at 11 o'clock yesterday to hear arguments of counsel and determine to the admission of letters of Whittaker and Harcourt.

**SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S attack** on Mr. Parrell in the House of Commons Tuesday has been the subject of much discussion among those who were on the arms bill in the House yesterday.

The council of ministers sat from ten o'clock Tuesday night until ten o'clock yesterday morning without arriving at any decision on the creek question. It is understood that there are two strongly divergent opinions in the council. The ambassadors have rejected the proposals to take collective action with a view to accelerating the proceedings with the Porte.